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The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

By Captain Eyres, from Liſbon, and Captain M'Kenzie, from Belfaſt, arrived at this place, and Captain Lee, arrived at New-York from Liverpool, we have the following Advices, viz.

HAGUE, July 4.

AN authentic letter from Madrid, dated June 12, ſays, "We are no better informed than you of the real deſtination of our grand armament. The Court continues to keep it a profound ſecret. As to ſaying it is deſtined for Algiers, Tunis, Tangier, or Conſtantine, thoſe are but mere conjectures. Perſons who pretend to be better inſtructed, and who are really in the way of being ſo, call it a ſequel to the war againſt the Moors. Time only can clear up the matter. What the public papers have announced in regard to the concluſion of a peace between the Emperor of Morocco and the King of Spain, is deſtitute of all foundation; for I can aſſure you that no ſuch thing has hitherto been in queſtion here.

Carthagena, May 23. The different troops that are to embark at this port daily arrive here, and the horſe and baggage are continually ſending on board. This expedition will probably ſail from hence within a fortnight, at fartheſt, and conſiſts of 400 tranſports, and 36 or 40 men of war. The Sieur de Caſtejoin is commander in chief of this fleet, and Lieutenant General O'Reiley commands the land forces, which amount to 20,000 men, including infantry and cavalry.

Madrid, May 30. We have juſt received letters from the governor of the province of Tucuman, ſituated between the Rio Padro, the Paraguay and Oronouque, that the miſſionaries he had ſent with a ſmall detachment towards the Indians inhabiting the unknown countries adjoining to his government, found two neighbouring nations in a country fertile in trees, paſture, and wild fruits, that the people in one of theſe countries were of the common ſize, but without hair, beard, or eye-brows. The inhabitants of the other country are barely 32 inches high, French meaſure. The above governor writes, that he is ſending home four of this pigmy nation, and they are expected to arrive about autumn.

Malaga, June 9. All our wines are riſing ſurpriſingly, on account of the vaſt quantities bought up by the King's agents, for the uſe of the garriſons at Barbary, and for the uſe of the navy and army going on the grand expedition deſtined againſt Algiers. They are to ſail from Carthagena the 13th inſtant. The whole armada conſiſts of 50 King's veſſels, large and ſmall, 500 tranſports, and upwards of 20,000 horſe and foot, who are to lay ſiege to the ſaid city by land, while the fleet is to attack it by ſea. God grant them all ſucceſs againſt that den of piratical thieves and robbers.

LONDON.

June 24. An eminent American merchant had 2000 pounds worth of bills of exchange (which had been remitted him from his correſpondents on the other ſide the Atlantic) ſent him on Thurſday from the people in power, together with ſuch extracts from his letters as referred merely to matters of buſineſs, but the letters themſelves, were kept back.

June 26. Twelve frigates are ordered to be commiſſioned conditionally for the American ſervice.

Four of the men of war now fitting out at Portſmouth are deſigned for America; two for Boſton, in order to ſtrengthen the King's forces, and to aſſiſt the troops now there.

June 27. It is at length determined in the cabinet, to withdraw the troops from America, and to block up every port and harbour belonging to the Americans; ſo that no ſhip of any nation whatever will be admitted to trade or carry on any traffic of any kind with them.

A number of frigates are ordered to be put in commiſſion immediately, which are to cruize round the coaſt of America.

On Saturday evening an order arrived at the Tower for the immediate getting ready 3000 ſtand of ſmall arms; the place of their deſtination is not publicly known, but it is generally imagined they are to be ſent to Virginia.

Yeſterday the ſheriffs went up to St. James's to know his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would be pleaſed to permit the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council and Livery, to wait on him with their Petition and Remonſtrance; his Majeſty being at Kew, they went thither, where they waited about three quarters of an hour, when his Majeſty ſignified to them by a Lord in waiting, that they ſhould go up to St. James's to-morrow for an anſwer. They returned to the Manſion-houſe at 9 o'clock.

It is now confidently reported, that Parliament will meet for a few days in the month of Auguſt, or early in the month of September, in order to take the very alarming and critical ſtate of America into conſideration.

June 28. The Sheriffs Plomer and Hart waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, in conſequence of the King's appointment laſt Saturday at Kew. Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed his Majeſty in the following words, "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We are ordered by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of the city of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, to wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to know your Majeſty's royal will and pleaſure, when your Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive, upon the throne, their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition." His Majeſty replied, "You will pleaſe to take notice, that I will receive their Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, on Friday next, at the Levee." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then ſaid, "Your Majeſty will permit us to inform you, that the Livery, in Common-Hall aſſembled, have reſolved not to preſent their Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, unleſs your Majeſty ſhall be pleaſed to receive it ſitting on the throne." The King anſwered, "I am ever ready to receive Addreſſes and Petitions—but I am the judge where."

By letters received yeſterday from New-York, by the way of Briſtol, they write that all communication between that province and Canada was cut off by the New-England troops being in poſſeſſion of Ticonderoga and Crown Point.

June 29. We hear that one of the following meaſures is immediately to be adopted by government; either to keep poſſeſſion with troops of all the great towns on the coaſt of America, and ſhut all her ports with frigates, or to finiſh the war at once, by reducing with a military force the provinces of New-England to obedience. This meaſure it is thought will be purſued, as an example is neceſſary (ſays our correſpondent) after the Americans have drawn the ſword.

A correſpondent informs us, that the reaſon of the preſent appearance of inactivity among the ſervants of the crown, is the difficulty of giving inſtructions to the troops how to proceed in the project of over-running the provinces of New-England; whether they are to treat them with all the rigour of war indiſcriminately, or only attack and ſeize ſuch as oppoſe them in the field. It is ſaid the form of an oath is prepared, which is to be tendered to ſuch as ſubmit; the purport of which is, owning the ſupremacy of Parliament in all matters whatever with regard to America; and that for the future, no perſon, without taking ſuch oath, ſhall be capable of acting in any civil or military capacity whatſoever.

A letter from Portſmouth, dated June 25, ſays, "Friday night an expreſs arrived at the victualling office here to ſet another oven at work, to bake 14 ſuits a day (a ſuit is an hundred weight) for the ſervice in America, as all their ſupplies muſt come from England."

June 30. We hear that orders were diſpatched on Thurſday laſt to General Carleton to come down acroſs the lakes from Canada with the regulars under his command, and to invade the back of New-England, while General Gage is to preſs the inſurgents on the other ſide. General Burgoyne with another body of 5000 men, is to poſſeſs himſelf of the province of New-York, to intercept any aids that may be ſent from the ſouthern provinces.

Three frigates, with a line of battle ſhip, are ordered to cruiſe on the coaſt of South Carolina, while a bomb ketch under their protection is to lie before Charleſtown, to awe that town, and prevent the people, at their peril, from ſending any aid to the Boſtonians. The ſame precautions are to be uſed with reſpect to Virginia and Maryland. In ſhort, all the ports of the refractory colonies are to be ſhut up, and their whole commerce is to be entirely ſtopped.

A few days ago four frigates ſailed from Plymouth; their ſtations are as follow: One off Cadiz, another between the Rock of Liſbon and the Streights of Gibraltar, one off Fineſterre, and the fourth off the Groyne.

The fortreſs of Ticonderoga, ſurpriſed and taken by Col. Allen, held out in the laſt war a ſiege of 17 days.

July 1. Several Americans arrived in town on Thurſday, having abandoned their native country on account of the unhappy diſturbances ſubſiſting there.

We are well informed that ſome Spaniſh agents are buying up here large parcels of goods that were originally intended for the American markets. This ſhews that the Spaniards intend availing themſelves of our unhappy diſputes with the Americans, by ſupplying them with ſuch goods as they will not import from us.

In conſequence of ſome private intelligence lately received, orders have been given for four of the beſt ſailing frigates in the navy to cruiſe from 150 to 200 leagues to the Weſtward.

Orders are ſent to Gibraltar for laying a boom and chain acroſs the mouth of the harbour, to prevent any veſſels coming in without leave.

July 4. This day a common-hall (agreeable to adjournment) was held at Guildhall, in order to receive the report of the ſheriffs, on whom the election had fallen for the ſhrievalty for the enſuing year. About one o'clock the ſheriffs and their officers came on the huſtings, and declared the election to have fallen on Aldermen Hayley and Newnham; they then retired and about a quarter of an hour after the Lord Mayor, attended by the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen Bull, Lewis, Hayley, Newnham, and Lee, aſcended the Huſtings, when the ſheriffs declared the election a ſecond time.

The ſheriffs elect then addreſſed the livery to the following effect.

They returned their ſincere thanks for the great honour conferred upon them, and aſſured their conſtituents, that they would go through the various parts of that great office with juſtice, intrepidity and humanity.

The Lord Mayor then came forward, and read the proceedings of the ſheriffs, relative to their waiting on his Majeſty with the reſolution of the common-hall on Midſummer-day laſt, with his Majeſty's anſwer, and ſheriff Plomer's reply (as mentioned in the public papers;) and ſaid, that as his Majeſty did not think fit to receive it on the throne, he (the Lord Mayor) thought it his duty not to go up with it—and humbly ſubmitted further proceedings to the deliberations of the livery. A Mr. Humphrys, fiſhmonger, wanted to be heard, for which purpoſe he was brought up to the front of the Huſtings; and then only obſerved, that as a liveryman he diſſented to the reſolutions, and begged leave to read his reaſons, which after a deal of confuſion was granted, but contained little to the purpoſe.

M. B. Allen, Eſq; then came forward, and expatiated with a great deal of ſpirit on the deſpotic and evil deſigns of miniſters, whereby Sovereigns were often miſled, and concluded with recommending a ſecond addreſs, &c.

Mr. Stavely addreſſed the Livery in a manly ſpeech, wherein he laid before them their great dignity and conſequence, and at this alarming criſis recommended unanimity and perſeverance as the ſureſt way to ſucceed; and produced a number of reſolutions, which met with unanimous approbation, one of which was, that inſtructions be given to our repreſentatives to endeavour to find out who it was that adviſed his Majeſty to give ſuch an anſwer to the Sheriffs, and to ſome late unpopular acts; and when found out, to move for impeachments.

Another reſolution was, that the Sheriffs be ordered to wait on his Majeſty to-morrow, and to deliver into his hand the reſolutions of this day, together with thoſe of the 24th of June.

Mr. Alderman Bull then came forward, and aſſured the Livery that the firſt of theſe reſolutions coincided with his principles, but if otherwiſe, their inſtructions would ever be implicitly obeyed by him; and Alderman Hayley expreſſed himſelf to the ſame purport.—After which the hall was adjourned.

It is whiſpered that a great perſonage has given poſitive orders, that no more ſhips be broke up, till others are laid on the ſtocks.

It is now believed that our army in America will be conſiderably augmented; that poſts and communications will be occupied and kept open in that country; and that ſome conſiderable inland part will be made a place of arms, and the General's head-quarters, otherwiſe it will be impoſſible for the troops to remain much longer in their preſent ſituation.—There are however ſeveral material objections to the practicability of ſuch a plan, at leaſt till the next ſummer. Firſt it may be proper to enquire whether the King's troops are of force ſufficient to penetrate into the country. Secondly, though they were, if they muſt not expect to have the country ruined and deſtroyed wherever they faced: And thirdly, if it would not be impoſſible in ſo ſhort a time to raiſe buildings, barracks, and cover for the troops, to defend them againſt the inclemency of the ſevere winters they have in that country.

It was yeſterday currently reported that Halifax, and all the military ſtores in that town, had fallen into the hands of the inſurgents from New-England. If this intelligence ſhould be confirmed, it will be impoſſible for Gen. Gage to remain much longer in his preſent ſituation, as the troops will be obliged either to embark and return to Europe, or commence hoſtilities, by endeavouring to poſſeſs a diſtrict of country ſufficient to ſupply them with proviſions.

Some reſolutions, it is ſaid, were certainly come to laſt week in the cabinet, and reported to be as follow: In caſe peace is preſerved between England, France and Spain, then Lord North to continue at the helm, but ſhould a war break out, then for him immediately to reſign with a penſion, and Lord Chatham to ſucceed him, and to have ſuch helpmates as he thinks proper.

July 6. Orders are given, and now executing at the Tower, for 3000 ſtand of arms to be got ready with all expedition, in order to be ſhipped off for Canada.

It is ſaid a draught of twenty men from every regiment in England is to be made immediately, which are to be embarked for America.

Our Miniſtry, it is aſſured, have impatiently waited for theſe three weeks paſt for ſome important explanations from the court of Madrid.—The French miniſtry, it is ſaid, have warmly enforced the repreſentations of the court of London on this occaſion.

Orders are given for a general muſter and return to be made of the militia forces in every county throughout the kingdom, and for all vacancies therein to be filled up.

Laſt week orders were ſent to all the ſea ports to prevent any ſeamen of Great-Britain entering into the ſervice of any foreign power.

The 67th regiment of foot is ordered to embark from Scotland to Ireland, and the Royal Regiment of Highlanders now in that kingdom are ordered over here, to be augmented to a hundred men a company, beſides non-commiſſioned officers; after which, they are to be ſent to America.

Yeſterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majeſty at St. James's, when Mr. Sheriff Plomer addreſſed the King in the following words: "May it pleaſe your Majeſty, We "are ordered by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of "the city of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, to "wait upon your Majeſty, humbly to deliver into your "Majeſty's hands, in their name, their reſolutions agreed "to in Common-Hall on the 24th of June laſt, and of the "4th inſtant." Mr. Sheriff Plomer then delivered a copy of the following reſolutions only into the King's hand, which he received without ſaying a word.

At a meeting of the Livery of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, on Tueſday the 4th of July, 1775.

RESOLVED, That the King is bound to hear the Petitions of his people, it being the undoubted right of the ſubject to be heard, and not a matter of grace and favour.

Reſolved, That his Majeſty's anſwer is a direct denial of the right of this court to have their petitions heard.

Reſolved, That ſuch denial renders the right of petitioning the Throne, recognized and eſtabliſhed by the revolution, of no effect.

Reſolved, That whoſoever adviſed his Majeſty, directly or indirectly, to refuſe hearing the humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition of this court, on the Throne, is equally an enemy to the happineſs and ſecurity of the King, and to the peace and liberties of the People.

Reſolved, That the following inſtructions be given to our repreſentatives in Parliament.

GENTLEMEN,

You are here inſtructed by the Livery in Common-Hall aſſembled to move, immediately on the next meeting of Parliament, for an humble addreſs from the Houſe of Commons to his Majeſty, requeſting to know who were the adviſers of thoſe fatal meaſures, which have planted Popery and arbitrary power in America, and have plunged us into a moſt unnatural civil war, to the ſubverſion of the fundamental principles of Engliſh liberty, the ruin of our moſt valuable commerce, and the deſtruction of his Majeſty's ſubjects. To know who were the adviſers of a

measure so dangerous to his Majesty's happiness, and the rights of his people, as refusing to hear the petitions and complaints of his subjects. You are further instructed, Gentlemen, to move for an impeachment of the authors and advisers of those measures, that by bringing them to public justice, evil councellors may be removed from before the King, his throne may be established, the rights of the people vindicated, and the whole empire restored to the enjoyment of peace, liberty and safety. RIX.

Our whole infantry consists of 70 regiments (besides foot guards and marines) seven regiments and one battalion of the first regiment are at Gibraltar. Six regiments and the second battalion of the first regiment are at Minorca; one in the Caribee Islands, three in Jamaica, one in Antigua, and one in the Grenadoes. There are twenty regiments and five companies already on the Commons of America. So that thus having forty regiments and five companies abroad, we have no more than twenty regiments in Ireland, and nine regiments and some companies of two others in Great-Britain. These, with the horse, and horse-grenadier guards, four regiments of horse, three regiments of dragoon guards, and eighteen regiments of dragoons, form the whole military defence of Great-Britain and Ireland.

The warmest advocates for administration begin to own that France and Spain have a greater force now at sea, or ready to put to sea at a few days notice, than Great-Britain by its utmost efforts could equip or fit out in twelve months: The united or confederate fleets amounting to 92 men of war of the line, and the most sanguine promises of the First Lord of the Admiralty not exceeding 80 men of war of the line within the above-mentioned period, that is to say, 30 within a month, 20 more in four months, and the remainder in the course of the year. Such is the humiliating state of Great-Britain, once the mistress and great arbitress of the ocean.

July 8. It was this morning reported in the city, that the Spaniards had marched a considerable army towards the frontiers of Portugal, and that the court of Portugal has applied to this court for assistance.

Prince Mazerino, the Spanish ambassador, was at Kew a few days ago, and it is said gave such a satisfactory account of the present warlike preparations of Spain, that the Americans have nothing to hope, nor England to fear, from them.

We are well assured from persons of the first distinction in France, that the Duke de Choiseul now triumphs over his enemies, and will soon appear again as premier; if so, and of which there is very little or no doubt, a war with France and Spain, whatever assurances are given to the contrary, will, whenever opportunity serves, doubtless immediately ensue.

It is said, that General Gage has written in the most pressing terms, either to be recalled or have 15,000 men sent him.

A regiment of Marines is going to be raised in Ireland, which is to consist of a thousand men, inclusive of officers.

It is confidently asserted in the city, that the ministry have received advice from Lisbon that the Spaniards are drawing a large army towards their frontiers, and therefore it is aprehended that they design to invade some part of the Portuguese territories; that in such case the court of Portugal requests an immediate aid and assistance from England.

July 11. Friday at a court of common council held at Guild-hall, in order to take into consideration the letters received by the Lord Mayor from the Committee at New-York, Mr. Staveley moved, that a number of Resolutions he produced should be presented to the King by the court; which not being approved of, Mr. Hunt made the following motion;

"That an humble Address and Petition be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be pleased to cause hostilities to cease between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence and peace, over the British Empire."

This motion, after several debates, the question being put, upon the shew of hands, was carried in the affirmative.

The numbers for the Motion were:

Six Aldermen, sixty-six Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 74

Against the Motion:

Six Aldermen, sixty-one Commoners, and two Tellers, Total 69

Majority for the Motion, 5

Mr. Hunt then moved, that a committee of six Aldermen and twelve Commoners might be directly appointed, to draw up the Petition and Address, which passed in the affirmative. The committee withdrew, and in a short time returned with a most respectful Petition and Address, which met with the approbation of the whole court, except one dissenting Alderman.

The Sheriffs are directed to attend his Majesty at St. James's next Wednesday, in order to know when he will be pleased to receive the above address, which will be presented by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council in their gowns.

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, July 6.

"An order is arrived at the dock for six sail of the line to be equipt with stores of all species, to be got ready in the yard, in case of being called upon on any emergency."

Letters from New-York mention, that the Congress had voted 36,000 men as a standing army, besides the militia, and one million of Pennsylvania currency to pay them with; that three of the Delegates be a Committee to act; that they are resolved to send manifestoes to all the powers in Europe, to let them know their reasons for breaking with their mother country; that they are determined not to submit till they are reinstated in all the privileges they enjoyed before the late acts, &c. and that all the ports be stopt upon the 22d of July.

There is a talk of the Common Council moving on Wednesday next for a present of 2000 l. to be granted to the Lord Mayor, on account of his spirit and resolution in behalf of public liberty in general, and the rights and privileges of the citizens in particular.

By Capt. Coupar, arrived at New-York, and Capt. Falconer, arrived here, both from London, we have the following intelligence, viz.

P A R I S, June 30.

THE squadron fitted out at Rochefort is to cruize between that port and the mouth of the Tagus. Another squadron is equipping at Brest, which the Duke de Chartres set out last night to go on board of.

L O N D O N.

July 8. A report gains ground at the west end of the town, that the Spanish armament is actually intended against Gibraltar; and that advices have been received in the course of the present week, which leave it no longer a matter of doubt.

Many of the shipwrights are resolved, if their grievances are not speedily redressed, to sail immediately for America, where they are assured of being received with open arms by every true lover of liberty and their country.

A Bristol correspondent informs us, that the consequences of the American resolutions are so visibly felt by all the commercial ranks of people in that city just now, that whilst the merchants are distracted, little less than an INSURRECTION is expected from the several orders of people dependent on them.

July 11. There will be petitions from Liverpool and Bristol, upon American affairs.

Advice is said to be received from the Governor of Gibraltar, of nine sail of Spanish men of war having arrived in the Bay of Gibraltar, and that the remainder of the fleet was hourly expected.

It is said that a certain personage is in a very dangerous way, the persons deputed to wait on him having left him *speechless*. A *consultation* of the *whole body* will be held thereon, but it is apprehended as a *lost case*, his complaint being of a very *obstinate* nature.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, July 8.

"Wednesday an express arrived with dispatches for Boston, to be conveyed by the Alderney sloop. The ship was then fitting in the harbour, and had neither guns or scarcely any thing else on board; but the people working on her all night, she was got ready the next day, when she sailed, without anchoring at Spithead.

"Same day, agreeable to orders from the Navy Board, 92 people were discharged from the dock-yard. None of the others are yet gone to work, but are making fresh petitions, addressed to the inhabitants, &c. of this and the adjacent towns."

July 12. On Monday arrived at Dover the Polly, Thompson, and the Mary, Turrel, both from New-York. They have brought over several of the most capital families, who have left New-York on account of the troubles that subsist there, which are not likely to end till that once flourishing city is laid in ruins, which was daily expected when the above ships sailed from thence.

The news brought by the Meredith packet, which has so much alarmed Administration, is said to be—that a large body of Spaniards are actually on their march, and within a short distance of Gibraltar; and that the Spanish fleet is not more than 60 leagues off that place, where they were in daily expectation of being besieged both by sea and land.

The people of Ireland, it is said, are exceedingly uneasy, and very apprehensive that the Spaniards mean to pay them a visit, as they are at present totally incapable of resisting them, for when the next American embarkation takes place, it is computed that there will not be then 4000 effective men in the whole kingdom, many of the regiments of foot scarcely amounting to 180 men.

Extract of a Letter from Lisbon, June 20.

"It is apprehended here (and with great reason) that this unhappy country will soon be involved in a war. A Spanish army of a considerable force is within a short march of our frontiers; and the Spanish Ambassador seems upon the point of leaving this city, not having received a satisfactory answer whether the court of Portugal will join Spain, in case a war should break out between England and them; the only answer he could obtain was, that the King of Portugal could not think of deserting their old Ally; besides, they had only a sufficient force to guard their own territories, and protect their trading ships in the time of war. We have a tolerable strong fleet, well manned, and our land forces well disciplined; part of them have received orders to march to guard our frontiers from an invasion. Trade at present flourishes, and the English merchants have every advantage that can be given them, which has given great disgust to the French, who have complained to their court of it; so that I am pretty certain either France or Spain, and perhaps both, will find some means to break with us; but while we have so faithful an ally as England, we are under no dreadful apprehensions of having this country brought under the Spanish yoke. Just now arrived three ships from America, laden with wheat, but cannot get their names."

Extract of letter from Chatham, July 9.

"The twenty task companies, consisting of four hundred shipwrights, still continue to absent themselves from his Majesty's dock-yard here, and are determined not to return to their duty till their wages are raised to half a crown per day. The above companies are picked men, and esteemed as good workmen as any in the Royal Navy; they intend to petition his Majesty for redress, being unable to support themselves and families upon so small a sum as two shillings and one penny a day. In order to accomplish the same, they have appointed Mr. Joseph Mearse and Mr. Daniel Rowley shipwrights belonging to the said companies, who are qualified men, and extraordinary good workmen, to deliver their petition to his Majesty, for which purpose they set out from hence for London yesterday, at which place they are to meet two of their brother shipwrights from Woolwich, with the like number from Portsmouth, and two from Plymouth yards, deputed for the same business. A contribution is to be made to-morrow by the gentlemen of this town, for the support of the shipwrights belonging to this dock-yard, who have large families, and are in want of the necessaries of life.

"Yesterday about 70 shipwrights belonging to the day companies, who were appointed to work on board the ships fitting out for sea at this port, absented themselves, and joined the task companies, being determined, it seems, not to go to work again till their wages are raised to half a crown per day.

"Orders were received yesterday at the Commissioners office, to enter shipwrights in this dock-yard.

"Orders were likewise received for the Liverpool frigate, of 28 guns, to be fitted for sea with the greatest expedition.

"Our dock-yard appears a scene of distress, there being now only a few old shipwrights, worn out in the service, to do the business here, with a few apprentices, though three ships are ordered to be got ready for sea immediately, viz. the Roebuck of 44 guns, the Milford of 28, and the Liverpool beforementioned."

It was yesterday currently reported in the city, that Gibraltar was attacked by the Spaniards; but whether the report originated with the *Alley gentry*, or not, we will not take upon us to determine.

By letters from Ireland we are informed, that the people in the northern countries let their flax grow longer this year than usual, in hopes that it might strengthen the seed, which they pay great attention to, as they have no prospect of having any from America this year.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, June 29.

"In a full assembly of the States General the 20th ult. it was resolved, that orders be issued from the Admiralty board of their High Mightinesses the States General, to the Sieur Van Stort, Vice Admiral of the Dutch squadron in the West-Indies, instructing him to give orders also to all persons under him, to their utmost power to seize and destroy all ammunition, stores and provisions, which may be found in any ship or ships bound from any of the Dutch settlements in that quarter, or on board Dutch ships from any quarter, which are bound to any port in the English American colonies, except such as is consigned either to the Governors of New-England, Philadelphia, New-York, Halifax or Virginia, and that such captures shall be considered as lawful prizes, and be shared among the officers and crews of those vessels concerned in taking them, the same as those who are enemies of the States, but that the crews (the Captain, his Chief-mate, and Supercargoe, if any, excepted) be landed on the nearest dominion of Great-Britain, where such capture is made. Resolved also, that the Sieur Van Stort make this known in every Dutch port or harbour where he may touch.

"Ordered, That these resolutions be made known to his Excellency Mr. Yorke, the British Minister to the States; and also a copy of the same be sent to the Dutch Resident at London."

July 13. We are informed, that should the disturbances in New-England continue till the next sitting of Parliament, an act will be passed to make it lawful to try, by a court-martial, all such persons as shall be taken in arms after the promulgation of a proclamation, on a day to be specified in the act. Others affirm, that a court of Oyer and Terminer shall be established for the special purpose of trying the rebels at Boston; and that no person, suspected by the King's Council as disaffected to the supremacy of Parliament over America, shall be permitted to sit upon any jury. This measure will be less liable to objections than the bringing of the culprits to be tried in this country.

It is said, that the reason for delaying the 5000 men, which the Ministry designed to send to America, is, that the three Generals lately arrived at Boston have sent it home, as their opinion, that they may be able to defeat the Provincials without further assistance, though General Gage thinks 15,000 men absolutely necessary for the reduction of New-England. The transports, however, are taken up, and several regiments have received orders to hold themselves in readiness at the shortest notice; so that in case the projected attack on the Provincials under Putnam should not appear practicable to our General Officers, the reinforcements shall be embarked in the first week in August.

Yesterday the Sheriffs waited on his Majesty at St. James's, to know when he would be pleased to be waited on with the City Address and Petition, praying his Majesty to cause hostilities to cease between Great-Britain and America, and to adopt such measures as will restore union, confidence and peace, over the British empire. They were graciously received, and his Majesty was pleased to appoint Friday at two o'clock.

Yesterday a messenger set out express from the Secretary's Office for Gibraltar, with dispatches to Lieutenant General Cornwallis; also a messenger with dispatches to Lord William Campbell, Governor of Nova-Scotia and Cape-Breton.

The Sally, Stephens, from New-York, is lost on the coast of Africa.

WATERTOWN, *September* 4.

The following ACTS passed the General Assembly of this colony in their late session, viz.

An ACT to confirm and establish the resolves of the several Provincial Congresses of this colony.

An ACT for making and emitting of bills of public credit.

An ACT declaratory of the right of certain towns and districts in the colony of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, to elect and depute a Representative or Representatives to serve for, or represent them in any Great and General Court or Assembly, at any time to be held and kept for the service of said colony.

An ACT for removing from their respective offices and places, all the officers, both civil and military, belonging to this colony, of holding or claiming to hold their respective offices or places, by or under any nomination, appointment or commission, made or granted by any Governor or Lieutenant Governor of the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in New-England, either with or without the audience and consent of the Council, or assistance of the said province, or by the major part of the Council or Assistants of said province, in the absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, before the perfect meeting of this General Court.

An ACT prescribing the form of an oath to be taken by all Commission Officers, both civil and military, who have been commissionated for this colony since the 19th day of July last, or may be hereafter commissionated, until the further order of the Great and General Court.

Two of the enemies floating batteries attempting to annoy our people at work upon Plow'd-Hill, were silenced in Mystick River, and one of them partly sunk, by some of our cannon placed at Temple's Farm.

There has been a heavy cannonade, more or less, every day the week past, notwithstanding which we have had only four men killed and two wounded.

Early last Wednesday morning the Rose Man of War, with three tenders, was observed chasing several small vessels into the harbour of Stonington, supposed to be from Block-island; one of the inhabitants being down on the shore with a trumpet, attempting to pilot the vessels into the harbour, was ordered by one of the tenders to desist, or he would fire on the town; he returned for answer, he might do as he pleased; immediately the tender ran along side of the wharves, and fired a whole broadside on the town and people, which was returned by a volley of small arms from the people, and after exchanging several vollies, the tender bore away and joined the man of war and two tenders, and before 10 o'clock the rose ship of war and the three tenders were close within 60 or 80 rods of the wharves, and begun a very heavy fire on the town and inhabitants until the middle of the day, when they ceased for two hours; in which interval application was made to know the reason of these hostilities, answer was returned, that they begun the first fire on him, (than which nothing can be more false) and after about two hours, the fire began again, and continued till night.—Thursday morning they took sundry vessels out of the harbour, one from Surrinam belonging to Patuxet with molasses, and appeared as if going into New-London. It is supposed there hath been no stock yet taken from Block-island. It is surprising that during this whole action there was only one man wounded, it is feared mortally. Our people killed two men and wounded several others belonging to the man of war and tenders.—There are 250 men now arrived and are on Block-island, for the purpose of guarding the stock.

N E W-P O R T, *September* 4.

A sloop was lately carried into Boston, with live stock from Connecticut, which was taken by a cruiser, which vessel and cargoe was condemned in Boston as forfeited; the Captain of which left Boston last Tuesday, and informs, that ten regulars were carried into Boston dead

the Sunday before, who had been killed by the riflemen belonging to the American army on Saturday night, the 26th of last month; that it was very sickly among the inhabitants and the ministerial troops; and that there were but about 2000 regulars in Boston, fit for duty, and the same number at Bunker's-hill.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 11.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this City, dated July 10, 1775.

"The present Struggle between this Country and North-America, I have heard old People 50 Years ago predict. It is in the Nature of Things, that the Greater will not longer obey the Lesser, than when an Opportunity presents to exert itself. That Period seems now to be come. I have always been of Opinion, that the Measures pursued here since 1763 were mistaken and unjust; this Country should have been content to take the Wealth of America by Trade, and not by Revenue Acts, imposed on a People unrepresented. The Assembly of the Colonies only have a Right to give and grant when they think proper to the Crown, and not an Assembly of People here. This reasoning I think is in the Law of Nature, this Constitution, and so says Mr. Locke. But the last reasoning of Kings has now taken Place, and the Americans have appealed to Heaven, that is, their Sword. I hope you will do your Duty to your Country, and always remember your Allegiance and constitutional Duty to your King; no other can or ought to be required. The Men that I think are the evil Counsellors in the present mistaken Measures are, Lords B—e, M—fi—d, R—f—d, S—w—h, N—th, and many of inferior Rank. The greatest Part of the Nation wish well to America, and detest the present Politicks; so that it is a War of Administration only. As to Parliament, that House is very civil and polite to the Minister; a very few Members there sometimes oppose him, only because they are out of Place or have no Pension; but when a Question is put he carries it as he pleases, and often 10 or 20 to one. However, the Ministry I think are sick of the War in America, yet I see not the least Trace of their relaxing, except that I hear of no Preparation to send more Troops; but probably they will cover the Coast with Ships of War, and suffer no Trade, and truly I think that would be a Blessing to America instead of a Curse. The Eyes of Government are fixed on the Congress and their Resolutions, and perhaps on their Proposals; for it is said, that Administration cannot yield, as being contrary to the Dignity of the Crown: I answer, then change the Ministers, another Sett could with a good Grace withdraw the present Measures. But in short I think the Rupture will be much greater before the Wound is healed; some more Blood must be drawn, and then they, when cooled, will hear, and perhaps agree for some Time, but whenever settled, I imagine America will carry some Points towards the Establishment of their Liberties."

Since our last, Capt. Goforth and his company, and Capt. John Lamb's company of artillery, embarked for Albany, to join our army under General Schuyler, at Ticonderoga.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Albany, Sept. 2.

"By an express arrived last evening we hear there has been a skirmish near St. John's, between a reconnoitering party of our men in a boat, and a boat of regulars, Canadians and Indians. The General's letter on the occasion mentions, that the Captain of our party was killed, (one Baker) and a number of Whites and two Indians of the enemy were slain; that General Montgomery, with 1200 men, set off the first of the week for St. John's, and were to muster on the Isle of Noe until joined by General Schuyler, who, with about as many more men, has by this time arrived, so that within a very few days it is possible the blow will be struck, which shall determine the fate of three provinces; and here I must wait, an idle listner to news, merely because hard necessity ties me down, as our men cannot yet march for the want of their campaign equipage."

Extract of a letter from the same Gentleman, September 5.

"Before you get this you will hear of the unhappy Affair of Captain Baker, near St. John's: It seems Baker had often been sent out by General Schuyler, to make Observations, but always with strict Orders never to molest either Canadians or Indians. The last Tour he made was without any orders from the General, and landing some where on the Shore of the Lake, he indiscreetly, or wickedly, snapped his Firelock at some Indians he saw near him; immediately he was fired at and slain, on which his People returned the Fire, and killed two of the Savages.—This Matter was immediately represented in its true Colours by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, to the Six Nations, now on Congress in this City, who thanked them for their Candour; and in order to put out the Flame which this unhappy Affair could not help kindling, a Lieutenant sets out To-day with four Mohawk Indians, and an Interpreter, to join General Schuyler, wherever he shall be, to endeavour to make up Matters. This Affair was prodigiously misrepresented here at first."

Captain Coupar informs us, and all the Letters from England agree, that no more Troops are to be sent to America from Great-Britain, and that the Ministry are much distressed to equip their Ships, owing to a Combination of the Carpenters in order to raise their Wages from 2s. 1d. to 2s. 6d. per Diem; that the Inhabitants of Great Britain were impatient to know the Result of our Continental Congress, when it was not in the least doubted they would willingly come to such Terms as would be agreeable to the People of this Continent; and that the Parliament was to meet the 27th of July.

[The following Address, &c. from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, was delivered to Capt. Coupar the day he sailed from London, and was to be presented to the King the 14th of July.]

To the KING's most Excellent MAJESTY.

The humble Address and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled:

Most Gracious Sovereign,

YOUR Majesty's most loyal and dutiful subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council assembled, with all humility beg leave to lay themselves at your Royal feet, humbly imploring your benign attention towards the grievous distraction of their fellow-subjects in America.

The characteristic of the people, Sire, over whom you reign, has ever been equally remarked for an unparalleled loyalty to their Sovereign, whilst the principles of the constitution have been the rule of his government; as well as a firm opposition, whenever their rights have been invaded.

Your American subjects, Royal Sire, descended from the same ancestors with ourselves, appear equally jealous of their prerogatives of freemen, without which they cannot deem themselves happy.

Their chearful and unasked for contributions, as well as willing services to the mother country, whilst they remained free from the clog of compulsory laws, will, we are sure, plead powerfully with the humanity of your disposition, for graciously granting them every reasonable opportunity of giving, as freemen, what they seem resolutely determined to refuse, under the injunction of laws made independent of their own consent.

The abhorrence we entertain of civil bloodshed and confusion will, we trust, Sire, if not wholly exculpate us in your Royal mind, yet plead powerfully in our favour, for the warmth with which we lament those measures, whose destructive principles have driven our American brethren to acts of desperation.

Convinced of the earnest disposition of the colonists to remain firm in all duteous obedience to the constitutional authority of this kingdom, permit us, most gracious Sovereign, to beseech you, that those operations of force, which at present distract them with the most dreadful apprehensions, may be suspended; and that uncontrouled by a restraint incompatible with a free government, they may possess an opportunity of tendering such terms of accommodation, as we doubt not will approve them worthy of a distinguished rank amongst the firmest friends of this country."

Captain Canon, from Coracoa, the 6th of August, Lat. 27:42, spoke with a Whaler from St. Eustatia for Nantucket, and says, that a Schooner arrived at Coracoa from St. Eustatia, the Master of which reported, that there had been a violent gale of Wind at that Island, in which he lost his Anchors and Cables, and that every Vessel in that Road was obliged to put to sea. In Lat. 19, Captain Canon came up with the Wreck of a large Vessel, and several Trees and Stumps, many Plantain Trees, and Gawanos, &c. &c.

Captain Peck, arrived at Coracoa the 5th of August, from Virginia, on his Passage fell in with 5 Transports from Laguira, bound for Porto Rico, full of Soldiers; the Ships appeared very large, and were Dutch built.

Captain Butterfield, in a Bermuda Sloop, was lately drove ashore near Coracoa, by two armed Vessels from that Island, which had been fitted out to go in Quest of some Spanish Guarda Coastas that had plundered some Dutch Sloops belonging to that Place. Captain Butterfield took the Dutch Sloops for Spanish Cruizers, and they imagined he was one of the Guarda Coastas.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.

Monday next the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this Province meets here.

Extract of a letter from London, July 12.

"The Parliament is not sitting, and of course nothing transpires; things seem to bear a more favourable aspect; that fiery spirit of administration with which we were at first threatened, is in a great measure appeased; the unanimity, and unexpected measures entered into by the colonies, has opened their eyes, and I am inclined to hope will convince them of their error.—The undauntedness of your conduct throughout the whole of this disagreeable contest, is such as does you honour, and deserves to be handed down to the latest posterity; you have already shewn them what you Americans can do, and that you are determined to risk your lives and properties in defence of your liberties.—I hope you will continue firm in your wise resolution of non-importation and exportation, this will occasion more noise, in particular amongst the manufacturers, as these people begin now to complain, and will continue so to do as their miseries increase.

"An express arrived the 10th instant from Gibraltar, which brings an account of a large body of troops marching to attack that place; likewise mentions the Spanish fleet being but 60 leagues off; and it was expected the garrison would be attacked by land and sea in a short time."

Extract of a letter from Prospect-Hill, dated August 31.

"Last Saturday evening a party of 1000 men, attended by a picquet guard of 2000 Provincials and 400 Riflemen, were ordered to throw up an entrenchment on the Plow'd-Hill, which lies on Charlestown Neck, about half a mile from Bunker's-Hill.—They had their works considerably advanced before dawn, at which time they expected to be attacked, but the Regulars observed a profound silence till about 10 o'clock, when they began a very heavy cannonade on our men on the hill, which continued pretty constantly the whole day.—An Adjutant and a private soldier of the Massachusetts men had their heads shot off, and one volunteer in the rifle battalion, of the name of Simpson, received a wound in his leg, of which he is since dead.

"They remained quiet all Sunday night, but on Monday morning we were alarmed by a signal from Chelsea, and presently perceived that the enemy were drawn up and in motion on the side of Bunker's-Hill facing that way.—It was immediately conjectured that they intended to attack us at high water, and in a short time 5 or 6000 of our men were marched to the entrenchments on Plow'd-Hill, and on the Charlestown road.—We there waited till near 3 o'clock in the afternoon, whilst the most awful silence was observed by both sides, until some of our men, straggling along the walls, fired upon the Regular centries, which brought on several shots from the floating batteries, with the loss of one of the Bay soldiers.—Since that time they have thrown between 20 and 30 bombs, and a vast number of cannon ball, but without doing any injury to our people. Unless very large reinforcements soon arrive, there will not be another engagement this year, as we have so vastly the superiority in point of numbers. At present they lie tolerably still, except disturbing us at night with their bombs."

Extract of a letter from Cambridge, dated Sept. 4.

"The enemy are endeavouring to annoy our new post with shot and bombs; their shot have killed four and wounded three on this side; at Roxbury they killed three on Friday night—a small loss: We seldom return their fire, but on Saturday morning we gave them a few 24 pounders, which we believe killed several of their men, as the first shot entered their guard-house.—Deserters are coming over to us every day."

Arrived from this Port. The Captains Monroe, Wood and Tyrie, at Gravesend; Henderson, in London; Robertson, at Deal; Johnson, at Dover; Matthews, at Bristol; and Captain Harr, at Poole.

*** The Officers of the Second Battalion of the county of Philadelphia are requested to meet at Mills's tavern, on the York road, in Abington township, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, at 9 o'clock in the morning, upon business of importance.

Philadelphia, Ninth-Month 11, 1775.

STRAYED or STOLEN, last Seventh-day night, out of a pasture below this city, a bay HORSE, 7 years old, about 15 hands high, a natural pacer, trots some, both hind feet are white, his mane hangs both sides of his neck, shod only before. Whoever will bring him to the subscriber, shall have Twenty Shillings reward, and all reasonable charges paid, and Twenty Shillings for the thief, if secured so as to be brought to justice, paid by THOMAS SCATTERGOOD, at the upper end of Front-street. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

YOUR past generous and spirited conduct, in bestowing the Sheriffalty of the county on the deserving and necessitous, together with the encouragement of my friends, induces me to offer myself a candidate for said office, at the expiration of the term of the present officer; I therefore earnestly request your votes and interest with him, at the approaching election, which shall be ever gratefully remembered by,

The Public's sincere and obliged friend,
WILLIAM MASTERS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the County and Borough of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for your past favours, in voting me upon the return for the Coroner's office last election, and as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office, I do sincerely solicit the continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your sincere friend and humble servant, LEWIS TRIMBLE. ¶

Germantown, September 11, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS of LANCASTER County.

GENTLEMEN,

AS you have been pleased to chuse me for several years past, to be one of your Representatives in the General Assembly of this province, in which station I have chearfully served you; but as I have now moved out of that county, and therefore can serve you no longer, permit me to return you my unfeigned thanks, with my best wishes, for the good esteem and honour you have conferred on, your most respectful friend and servant, ¶ JOSEPH FERREE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to those who are qualified to vote for Representatives in the Legislature, for the city and county of Burlington, that they meet at the Court-house in said city, on Thursday, the 21st day of this instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to elect five substantial freeholders, to represent said city and county in Provincial Congress, to be held at Trenton, on Tuesday, the third day of October next; and also to elect a Committee of Observation and Correspondence for said city and county.

By Order of the late Congress,
ISAAC PEARSON, *Chairman of Burlington County Deputies.*

Sept. 6, 1775.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Captain ANDREW MAY, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts forthwith, that they may be adjusted; also all persons indebted to said MAY, are hereby requested to discharge the same, to prevent further trouble.

Sept. 9, 1775. ‖ MARY MAY, Administratrix.

LEFT, on the 16th of August, at the house of TIMOTHY KIRK, the sign of the Three Tuns, in East-Nottingham, by a man unknown, who was to take her away the next day, a small sized old bay MARE, with white on her hind feet.—As she is supposed to be stolen, the owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, otherwise she will be sold for the cost. ¶

Philadelphia, September 11, 1775.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, yesterday morning, from the subscriber, living in Market-street, a Dutch servant lad, named *Frederick Basermain*, a cedar cooper by trade, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a fresh complexion, brown hair, and pretty much pitted with the small-pox, well set, speaks very good Dutch, and tolerable good English; had on, when he went away, a dark coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, striped cotton trowsers, half-worn shoes, with metal buckles in them, and a new beaver hat. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by DANIEL STONEMATS.

N. B. It is supposed he is gone towards New-York, with an intent to go to Boston. ¶

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, last night, from the subscriber, living near Brandywine Bridge, Newcastle county, a servant man, named *Thomas Reiley*, by trade a miller, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, a well set fellow, brown hair, has something of the brogue when he talks; had on, and took with him, a dark brown coat and jacket, a cloth coloured surtout coat, leather breeches, thread stockings, and a good hat; he must have had a bundle with him, as he took all his clothes. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward.

Sept. 11, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH TATNALL.

TWO *DUTCH* SERVANT MAIDS Time to be sold. They are both about 20 years old, and fit for any town or country work; the one hath yet to serve two years and the other three. They are sold on no other account but for want of employ in the place where they now are. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

Easttown Township, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1775.

STRAYED, or rather supposed to be STOLEN, out of the pasture of Joseph Ashbridge, in Chester, on the 29th of August, a sorrel MARE, between 15 and 16 hands high, is 8 years old, neither brand nor ear-mark, a white spot on the off shoulder, the mane wore off her neck with the collar, a light mane and thick switch tail, high carriage, paces and trots, and is shod before. Whoever takes up and secures the said mare and thief, shall have the reward of FIVE POUNDS, and if the mare only, THREE POUNDS, and reasonable charges, paid by RICHARD DOWNING. ‖ 6 W.

West-Bradford, Chester County, Sept. 11, 1775.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN *away, last night, from the subscribers, two indented Irish servant men, the one named* Daniel Boyle, *about 5 feet 5 inches high, dark complexion, and a well made fellow; had on, and took with him, a blue cloth coat, brown jacket and breeches, thread stockings, and new shoes, a fine shirt and some other linen. The other named* Patrick O'Harra, *aged about 18 years, a lusty fleshy fellow, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had on, and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, without lining, two coarse shirts and two pair of coarse trowsers, old shoes, and an old felt hat. Whoever apprehends the said servants, and secures them in any of his Majesty's goals in this province, or elsewhere, so that their masters may have them again, shall have the above reward, or Six Dollars for either of them, and all reasonable charges, paid by*

¶ SAMUEL MARSHALL, or RICHARD BAKER.

Newport, Newcastle County, September 11, 1775.

WE, the subscribers, take this method to inform the public in general, and our friends in particular, that we are determined to keep our shallop plying between Newport and Philadelphia, in the following manner, that is, to set off from Newport the last Wednesday in every month, to the wharff of Messrs. Willing, Morris, and Company, in Philadelphia, and to leave said wharff the Saturday following, and so return to Newport; we hope all those that will have any goods to send either ways, will be punctual in having them ready. For further information, enquire at the store of BOYS and MILWAINE, Merchants, in Philadelphia. M'CALLMONT and BOYS. ¶

A WET NURSE.

WANTS a PLACE, a healthy young WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk; she can be well recommended for her Sobriety and Honesty. Enquire of the Printers.

LONDON.

The following is the Addreſs, Petition and Remonſtrance, agreed to by the Common-Hall, on the 24th of June, and intended to have been delivered to the King on the Throne.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Livery, &c. of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled, are compelled again to diſturb your Majeſty's repoſe with our complaints.

We have already expreſſed to your Majeſty our abhorrence of the tyrannical meaſures purſued againſt our fellow-ſubjects in America, as well as of the men who ſecretly adviſe, and of the miniſters who execute theſe meaſures.

We deſire to repeat again, that the power contended for over the colonies, under the ſpecious name of dignity, is to all intents and purpoſes, deſpotiſm; and that the exerciſe of deſpotic power, in any part of the empire, is inconſiſtent with the character and ſafety of this country.

As we would not ſuffer any man, or body of men, to eſtabliſh arbitrary power over us, we cannot acquieſce in any attempt to force it upon any part of our fellow-ſubjects; we are perſuaded that by the ſacred unalterable rights of human nature, as well as by every principle of the conſtitution, the Americans ought to enjoy peace, liberty and ſafety; that whatever power invades theſe rights ought to be reſiſted; we hold ſuch reſiſtance, in vindication of their conſtitutional rights, to be their indiſpenſible duty to God, from whom thoſe rights are derived; to themſelves, who cannot be ſafe and happy without them; to their poſterity, who have a right to claim this inheritance at their hands, unviolated and unimpaired.

We have already remonſtrated to your Majeſty, that theſe meaſures were big with all the conſequences which could alarm a free and commercial people; a deep, and perhaps fatal wound to commerce; the ruin of manufactures; the diminution of the revenue, and conſequent increaſe of taxes, the alienation of the colonies, and the blood of your Majeſty's ſubjects.

Unhappily, Sire, the worſt of theſe apprehenſions is now realized in all its horror: We have ſeen, with equal dread and concern, a civil war commenced in America, by your Majeſty's commander in chief: Will your Majeſty be pleaſed to conſider what muſt be the ſituation of your people here, who have nothing now to expect from America, but Gazettes of blood, and mutual liſts of their ſlaughtered fellow-ſubjects.

Every moment's proſecution of this fatal war may looſen irreparably the bonds of that connection, on which the glory and ſafety of the Britiſh empire depend.

If any thing could add to the alarm of theſe events, it is your Majeſty's having declared your confidence in the wiſdom of men, a majority of whom are notoriouſly bribed to betray their conſtituents and their country. It is the misfortune of your Majeſty, it is the misfortune and grief of your people, to have a grand council, and a repreſentative, under an undue and dangerous influence; an influence which though procured by your Miniſters is dangerous to your Majeſty, by deceiving you; and to your people, by betraying them.

In ſuch a ſituation your petitioners are bound to declare to your Majeſty, that they cannot and will not ſit unconcerned; that they will exert themſelves at every hazard to bring thoſe, who have adviſed theſe ruinous meaſures, to the juſtice of this country, and of the much injured colonies.

We have already ſignified our perſuaſion that theſe evils originate in the ſecret advice of thoſe, who are equally enemies to your Majeſty's title, and to the rights of your people. Your petitioners are now compelled to ſay, that your throne is ſurrounded by men avowedly inimical to thoſe principles on which your Majeſty poſſeſſes the crown, and this people their liberties: At a time of ſuch difficulty and danger, public confidence is eſſential to your Majeſty's repoſe, and to the preſervation of your people: Such confidence cannot be obtained by Miniſters and adviſers who want wiſdom, and hold principles incompatible with freedom; nor can any hope of relief be expected from a Parliament, choſen under a national deluſion, infidiouſly raiſed by miſrepreſentations touching the true ſtate of America, and artfully embraced by a precipitate diſſolution.

Your petitioners therefore again pray and beſeech your Majeſty to diſmiſs your preſent Miniſters and adviſers from your perſon and councils for ever; to diſſolve a Parliament, who, by various acts of cruelty and injuſtice, have manifeſted a ſpirit of perſecution againſt our brethren in America, and given their ſanction to popery and arbitrary power; to put your future confidence in Miniſters, whoſe known and unſhaken attachment to the conſtitution, joined to your wiſdom and integrity, may enable your Majeſty to ſettle this alarming diſpute upon the ſure, honourable, and laſting foundations of general liberty.

And a motion being made, and queſtion put, to agree to the ſaid Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, the ſame was reſolved in the affirmative.

Signed by order, RIX.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

COMMITTEE CHAMBER, *September* 5, 1775.

On Motion, It is recommended to the inhabitants of the city and liberties, that they refrain from waſting powder, more particularly in ſhooting game; and if any perſon is found to contemn this recommendation, it is deſired that information be given to the Committee.

September 6.

The Committee taking into conſideration the price of ſalt, upon enquiry are fully ſatisfied that there is no deficiency in the quantity of that neceſſary article; they therefore recommend it to the dealers therein to take ſuch a reaſonable price, as may render it unneceſſary for this Committee to interfere in the regulation thereof.

Ordered, That the ſame be publiſhed, with the ninth Reſolve of the Congreſs.

Ninth Reſolve of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

That ſuch as are venders of goods and merchandize, will not take advantage of the ſcarcity of goods that may be occaſioned by their aſſociation, but will ſell the ſame at the rates we have been reſpectively accuſtomed to do for twelve months laſt paſt. And if any vender of goods or merchandize ſhall ſell any ſuch goods on higher terms, or ſhall in any manner, or by any device whatſoever, violate or depart from this agreement, no perſon ought, nor will any of us deal with any ſuch perſon, or his or her factor or agent, at any time hereafter, for any commodity whatever.

Extract from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, *Secretary.*

Cheſter County, September 7, 1775.

The Committee of Cheſter County are deſired to meet at the ſign of the Turk's Head, in the townſhip of Goſhen, on Monday, the 25th inſtant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. on buſineſs of conſequence; at which time and place the Board of Commiſſioners and Aſſeſſors are requeſted to attend.

By order of the Committee,

ANTHONY WAYNE, *Chairman.*

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the County of PHILADELPHIA.

ALTHO' I remember with Gratitude the Confidence you have repoſed in me, by chooſing me one of your Repreſentatives in Aſſembly theſe few Years paſt, yet, by particular Circumſtances, am induced to acquaint you, that I can no longer ſerve you in that Station: I therefore earneſtly deſire you will, at the enſuing Election, chooſe ſome other Perſon inſtead of

Providence, Philad. County, *Your Friend,*
Ninth-month 5, 1775. ¶ ISRAEL JACOBS.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the Borough and County of Cheſter.

GENTLEMEN,

THE favours heretofore received I with gratitude acknowledge, and as the unprecedented turn of affairs at the laſt election has left me at liberty, I offer myſelf a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, for which purpoſe I ſolicit your votes and intereſt, at the enſuing election, and the favour, as well as thoſe paſt, ſhall be had in grateful remembrance by,

Your old obliged friend,

Cheſter, Sept. 11, 1775. ‖ HENRY HAYES.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of the county of Lancaſter.

GENTLEMEN,

WE, the Subſcribers, are duly ſenſible that your electing us Aſſeſſors of ſaid county, muſt have proceeded from your friendly regard and good opinion towards us, which lays us under the obligation to return our joint thanks: But our reaſons for declining ſerving you in that ſtation in the future appearing weighty, do requeſt the favour of you to elect other perſons at the enſuing election, to ſerve you in our room and ſtead, which will lay us under freſh obligations. We are, Gentlemen,

Reſpectfully Yours, THOMAS PORTER,
EBERHART MICHAEL,
JAMES CUNNINGHAM,
Lancaſter, Sept. 2, 1775. MICHAEL WITHER,
JOSEPH SHERER.

Lancaſter, Sep ember 3, 1775.

THE MEMBERS of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY, in the Borough of Lancaſter, are deſired to meet at their Library Room, in the Borough aforeſaid, on Friday, the 15th Day of September inſtant, at three o' Clock in the Afternoon of the ſame Day, to chooſe Directors, a Treaſurer, and a Librarian, for the Year enſuing, and to make their annual Payments.

WILLIAM ATLEE, Secretary.

WAS FOUND, on the firſt of this inſtant September, within one mile of Wilmington, A SILK UMBRELLA. Whoever will prove their property to the ſame, and pay charges, may have it again, by applying to JACOB BENNINGHOVE, Tobacconiſt, in Front-ſtreet. ¶

Abington, September 8, 1775.

WAS taken out of my houſe by ſome perſon, one old faſhioned Silver WATCH, maker's name Higins, or Higinſon, of London (with a Silver face, the Lion and Unicorn between the words Higins or Higinſon and London on the face) the number unknown, the outer caſe rather large, no dial-paper or other paper in the inſide of the outer caſe, with an inſcription on the outer caſe of ---- coat of arms, 3 powder-horns, and is thought a bird; the watch was taken the 5th of this inſtant, at about 11 o' clock at night; any watch-maker or other perſon, who will be kind enough to ſtop ſaid watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall have Fifteen Shillings reward, and if the thief is apprehended and brought to juſtice, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ JACOB HOLCOMBE.

Cheſter, September 5, 1775.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, a certain *ROBERT OWEN*, who ſays he is apprentice to William Bly, of Philadelphia, about 18 or 19 years old. Likewiſe a certain *WILLIAM MONTGOMERY*, who ſays he is a ſervant to John Maxfield, in Northampton county, New-Jerſey, aged about 21 years, is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſandy hair. Their maſters are deſired to come, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be diſcharged, on paying their fees, by

¶ JOEL WILLIS, Goaler.

ON Monday, the 5th of June laſt, was left with the ſubſcriber, in Norriton, Philadelphia county, by a man who called himſelf Hugh Meredith, a bay MARE, about 14 hands high, ſuppoſed to be 5 years old, ſwitch tail, one white foot behind, a natural pacer, and appeared to have had a colt by her having plenty of milk. Said Meredith was committed by William Moore, Eſq; of Cheſter county, on ſuſpicion of his having ſtole ſaid mare, but made his eſcape. Said mare was advertiſed in the Pennſylvania Gazette, No. 2430, but no owner appeared; theſe therefore are to deſire any perſon who has loſt the ſaid mare to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away, within five weeks from the date hereof, or ſhe will be ſold to defray the expence. ARCHIBALD THOMSON. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in Bart townſhip, Lancaſter county, on the 18th day of October laſt, a native Iriſh ſervant man, named Bryan M'Donnal; he came into the country laſt fall from Newry, is a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 21 years of age, has ſhort black hair, tender eyes, pitted with the ſmall-pox, and is a taylor by trade; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a good dark brown cloth coat, jacket and breeches of the ſame, alſo a bag, and an old coat, jacket and breeches, a check ſhirt, and three white ditto, a pair of ſhoes, with braſs buckles, one pair of ſtriped trowſers, two pair of ſtockings, one blue ribbed, the other a ſheep's black, &c. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by CALEB HARTMAN. †

STOLEN from the plantation of George Priſe, in East Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the firſt of September inſtant, a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, a natural pacer, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, a long ſwitch tail and long mane, and is ſhod before. The ſame night the Bar-room of John Nyce's tavern was broke open, and a few ſhillings caſh, and a note of hand for £ 5: 6: 6, taken from thence. The NOTE was given by William Vans to John Bartholomew, and ſigned over to John Nyce, who hereby forewarns all perſons from taking any aſſignment thereof. Both robberies are ſuppoſed to be perpetrated by the ſame perſon. Therefore whoever ſecures the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, or brings him to the ſubſcribers, ſhall have Thirty Shillings, for the horſe and thief Three Pounds, or for the horſe alone Thirty Shillings, and reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ GEORGE PRISE, JOHN NYCE.

Cæcil County, Auguſt 23, 1775.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION on Auguſtine Manor, containing 250 acres of land, well watered and pleaſantly ſituated on the main road leading from Cæcil Court-houſe to Port-penn, the buildings thereon are large and commodious, well ſuited and ſituated for a ſtore, a large frame barn, ſtables, corn-houſe, waggon-houſe, &c. a large and excellent orchard which bears yearly of the moſt approved fruits, from which 70 barrels of cyder may be made yearly; there is cleared on ſaid farm about 220 acres, 30 of which are rich meadow ground that produces clover, timothy, and blue graſs, 10 or 15 acres more may be made at a very trifling expence, being nearly fit for graſs ſeed; between 30 and 40 acres of the upland is lately cleared and equal in quality to any in the ſettlement around; the whole is in good repair, and if not ſold at private ſale, before the firſt day of November, will be expoſed to public ſale. The terms to the purchaſer will be extremely eaſy, one hundred pounds only required at making over, and the reſidue at the yearly payments of one hundred pounds per year, the whole clear of intereſt.--- For further particular information, enquire of the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ADAM VANCE. ¶

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BENJAMIN JACOBS, late of Providence, Philadelphia county, deceaſed, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment; and all thoſe who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted by ISRAEL JACOBS, Executor. ‖4w.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in York county, near Wright's Ferry, an Iriſh ſervant lad, named JOHN GRAHAM, about 18 or 19 years of age, was born in the county of Armagh, and brought to this country in the year 1773 by one Samuel Wilſon; he is about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, well proportioned, his ſhoulders rather broad for a perſon of his age and height, has a full face, with ſome ſcattering pockmarks, grey eyes, light brown hair, rather long to wear looſe, which he ſometimes ties behind; had on, and is ſuppoſed to have taken with him, an old hairbine coat, an old blue ditto, the ſkirts cut very ſhort, old blue jacket, and old beaver hat, ſlouched and cut ſomething in the maccaroni taſte, hemp linen ſhirt and trowſers, his ſhoes are good, and rather large for him; he is ſuſpected to have a pair of whitiſh Indian leggings and mockaſons, and may endeavour to paſs for a back-woods man, having lived ſome time with Capt. Hunter, at Fort-Auguſta. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter gets him again, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS reward, paid by JAMES EWING. ¶

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Reedy-Iſland-Neck, New-Caſtle county, on the 28th of July laſt, a NEGROE man, named *Jacob Purkins*, about 26 years of age, 5 feet 9 inches high, of a yelloviſh colour, he chews tobacco and is very apt to aſk any perſon he ſees uſe it for a chew; he had an iron collar about his neck, when he went away, a pair of old ſtriped holland trowſers, an old felt hat, and an old blue coat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Negroe, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall be paid the above reward, and reaſonable charges, by WILLIAM M'KEAN. ‖6w.

Salem, September 9, 1775.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away, on the 13th day of Auguſt laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in the town of Salem, in New-Jerſey, an Engliſh ſervant man, by trade a ſhoemaker, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is pitted with the ſmall-pox, has ſhort dark brown or black hair, is about 23 years of age, and is fond of ſtrong drink; had on, when he went away, a ſtriped lincey jacket with ſleeves, a check linen ſhirt, a pair of old woollen trowſers, old pumps, with a pair of carved lead buckles, and an old felt hat. Said ſervant lately ran away from Benjamin Taylor, living in Cape-May county, from whom the ſubſcriber purchaſed him; he ſtole a batteau and croſſed over the river, and was ſeen at the Red Lion, in New-Caſtle county; he is apt to ſay, when examined, that he ran away from on board of a man of war. Whoever apprehends ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by

¶ JOSEPH VANNEMAN.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Shippenſburg, in Cumberland county, about the 27th of July laſt, a bay MARE and COLT, the mare is about 14 hands high, branded on the near ſhoulder I P, and on the near buttock with A. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take them away. DANIEL DUNCAN. ¶

ON July laſt, twenty-firſt day,
My ſervant John Smith ran away;
Age twenty-five years and no more,
I think his height is five feet four;
Black curled hair and ſlender made,
And is a weaver to his trade;
His breeches drilling, alſo white,
His coat and jacket coloured light;
A plated buckle, had but one,
With blue ribb'd hoſe, his hat Athlone;
And further yet I'll let you know,
He has two ſhirts, one of them tow:
Loom, ſhears, and bruſhes, with him took,
His trade in ſome place to ſet up;
Should any perſon him conceal,
No doubt with them I think to deal.
Laſt fall from Newry came in brief,
In the ſhip Renown, with Captain Keith;
Certificates in plenty had,
Each of them calls him a good lad;
I think of them he is full ſaucy,
One of them ſigned by Parſon Laſley:
If any man will him ſecure,
That of the youth I may be ſure,
Six lawful Dollars I will pay,
I live in Salſbury, Pequea;
And further to oblige you ſtill,
My name is junior JOHN WHITEHILL. ¶

SWEET OIL, in Quarter Caſks and Boxes,
OLD LISBON WINE,
SOFT SHELLED ALMONDS, &c.
TO BE SOLD BY
CHARLES WHARTON,
At his STORE, near the DRAWBRIDGE. ¶

A FEW PIPES OF CHOICE
TENERIFFE WINE,
TO BE SOLD BY
GEORGE MEADE, and COMPANY,
Who have alſo,

OLD Barbados Spirit, by the hogſhead or quarter-caſk; Weſt-India Rum; Muſcovado Sugars, by the hogſhead or barrel; Madeira Wine; Port Wine, by the quarter-caſk or dozen; and Rhubarb, in ſmall boxes. 4W.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of PATIENCE LEWIS, late of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, note, or book-debt, are requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any juſt demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, that they may be paid by ARTHUR THOMAS, and GEORGE SMITH, Executors.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market.*

RULES for ESTABLISHING RANK or PRECEDENCE amongſt the *Pennſylvania* ASSOCIATORS.

THE COMMITTEE of SAFETY appointed by the Aſſembly of the province of Pennſylvania, being deſirous of performing the important duties of their ſtation in the moſt ſatisfactory manner to the public, beg leave to lay before them certain reſolves of the Honourable CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, dated the 18th July, which have already been publiſhed, but it is apprehended have not come to the knowledge of many able bodied effective men, aged from 16 to 50 years, that may be very deſirous of ſerving their country in the preſent glorious ſtruggle for Liberty, in the mode pointed out by ſaid reſolves, which are in the following words:—

IN CONGRESS, *July* 18, 1775.

"RESOLVED,

"That it be recommended to the inhabitants of all the united Engliſh colonies in North-America, that all able bodied effective men, between 16 and 50 years of age in each colony, immediately form themſelves into regular companies of militia, to conſiſt of one captain, two lieutenants, one enſign, four ſerjeants, four corporals, one clerk, one drummer, one fifer, and about ſixty-eight privates.

"That the officers of each company be choſen by the reſpective companies.

"That each ſoldier be furniſhed with a good muſket, that will carry an ounce ball, with a bayonet, ſteel ramrod, worm, priming wire and bruſh fitted thereto, a cutting ſword or tomhawk, a cartridge box, that will contain 24 rounds of cartridges, 12 flints and a knapſack.

"That the companies be formed into regiments or battalions, officered with a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, an adjutant or quarter maſter.

"That all officers above the rank of captain be appointed by their reſpective Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs, by the Committees of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.

"That all officers be commiſſioned by the Provincial Aſſemblies or Conventions, or in their receſs, by the Committees of Safety appointed by ſaid Aſſemblies or Conventions.

"That all the militia take proper care to acquire military ſkill, and be well prepared for defence, by being each man provided with one pound of good gun-powder and four pounds of ball fitted to his gun.

"That one fourth part of the militia in every colony be ſelected for minute men, of ſuch perſons as are willing to enter into this neceſſary ſervice, formed into companies and battalions, and their officers choſen and commiſſioned as aforeſaid, to be ready, on the ſhorteſt notice, to march to any place where their aſſiſtance may be required for the defence of their own or a neighbouring colony; and as theſe minute men may eventually be called to action before the whole body of the militia are ſufficiently trained, it is recommended that a more particular and diligent attention be paid to their inſtruction in military diſcipline.

"That ſuch of the minute men, as deſire it, be relieved by new draughts, as aforeſaid, from the whole body of the militia, once in four months.

"As there are ſome people, who, from religious principles, cannot bear arms in any caſe, this Congreſs intend no violence to their conſciences, but earneſtly recommend it to them to contribute liberally, in this time of univerſal calamity, to the relief of their diſtreſſed brethren in the ſeveral colonies, and to do all other ſervices to their oppreſſed country, which they can conſiſtently with their religious principles.

"That it be recommended to the Aſſemblies or Conventions in the reſpective colonies to provide, as ſoon as poſſible, ſufficient ſtores of ammunition for their colonies; alſo, that they deviſe proper means for furniſhing with arms, ſuch effective men as are poor and unable to furniſh themſelves.

"That it be recommended to each colony to appoint a Committee of Safety, to ſuperintend and direct all matters neceſſary for the ſecurity and defence of their reſpective colonies, in the receſs of their Aſſemblies and Conventions.

"That each colony, at their own expence, make ſuch proviſion by armed veſſels or otherwiſe, as their reſpective Aſſemblies, Conventions, or Committees of Safety ſhall judge expedient and ſuitable to their circumſtances and ſituations, for the protection of their harbours and navigation on their ſea coaſts, againſt all unlawful invaſions, attacks and depredations, from cutters and ſhips of war.

"That it be recommended to the makers of arms, for the uſe of the militia, that they make good ſubſtantial muſkets, with barrels three feet and a half in length, that will carry an ounce ball, and fitted with a good bayonet and ſteel ramrod, and that the making ſuch arms be encouraged in theſe united colonies.

"Where, in any colony, militia is already formed under regulations approved of by the Convention of ſuch colony, or by ſuch Aſſemblies as are annually elective, we refer to the diſcretion of ſuch Convention or Aſſembly, either to adopt the foregoing regulations in the whole or in part, or to continue their former, as they, on conſideration of all circumſtances, ſhall think beſt.

A true copy from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Sec.*"

And in order that all perſons of every rank, degree and ſtation, may be truly informed of the premiſes, and none hereafter plead ignorance, this Board do earneſtly recommend to all Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation in this province, to cauſe this publication to be diſperſed, read and explained within their reſpective diſtricts, in ſuch manner that every perſon, capable of aſſociating for mutual defence, may be made ſenſible it is a duty they owe to themſelves and country, to do it without further loſs of time. And as it is neceſſary that this Board be ſpeedily informed of the number of aſſociators in the ſeveral counties or diſtricts, the ſaid Committees are requeſted to make returns as ſoon as poſſible, firſt, of the ſeveral battalions already formed; ſecondly, of the ſeveral new aſſociators not yet formed into battalions; thirdly, of all ſuch perſons from ſixteen to fifty, their names and places of abode, as may refuſe to aſſociate, not having any conſcientious objections, if any ſuch there be; and laſtly, of the number of men in their reſpective diſtricts, who conſcientiouſly decline bearing arms, with their names and places of abode.

The ſeveral Committees of Inſpection and Obſervation having been deſired to make returns to this Board, as ſoon as conveniently could be, of the ſeveral battalions of aſſociators already formed in their diſtricts, are now informed, that it will be neceſſary to mention in ſaid returns, the rank of every battalion of a county in regard to others in the ſame county, and to prevent uncertainty among the officers of the general aſſociation, reſpecting rank or command, and to aſcertain the ſame with preciſion. This Committee in forming the following plan (which they purpoſe to obſerve ſtrictly in granting commiſſions, and which they recommend to the general acquieſcence of all the aſſociators) have had a regard to the ſeniority or priority of eſtabliſhment of the ſeveral counties, viz.

1ſt. All officers already choſen or appointed in the city and diſtrict of Philadelphia, to take rank or precedence of all other officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other part of the province.

2d. All officers already choſen or appointed in Philadelphia county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other county.

3d. All officers already choſen or appointed in Bucks county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than the city and diſtrict and county of Philadelphia.

4th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Cheſter county, to take rank of all officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Bucks, Philadelphia county, and Philadelphia city and diſtricts.

5th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Lancaſter county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, choſen or appointed in any other than Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia counties, and the city and diſtricts.

6th. All officers already choſen or appointed in York county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in any other than Lancaſter, Cheſter, Bucks and Philadelphia county, Philadelphia city and diſtricts.

7th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Cumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the junior counties of Berks, Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

8th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Berks county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in the counties of Northampton, Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland.

9th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Northampton county, to rank before officers of equal dignity in Bedford, Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

10th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Bedford county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in Northumberland and Weſtmoreland counties.

11th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Northumberland county, to rank before officers of equal dignity, in Weſtmoreland county.

12th. All officers already choſen or appointed in Weſtmoreland, the youngeſt or laſt made county in this province, yield up rank or precedence to all officers of equal dignity already choſen or appointed in every other county in this province.

13th. Where commiſſions of equal dignity in different counties bear the ſame date, precedency to be determined by ſeniority of counties, but where they are in the ſame county, by the rank of the battalion.

14th. The colonels already choſen or appointed in the city and diſtricts, having determined their ranks with reſpect to each other by lot, their and the other field officers commiſſions will be dated according to the lot ſo drawn.

15th. The colonels already choſen or appointed in every county, are to determine their rank with reſpect to each other by lot, and commiſſions for them and their reſpective field officers will be dated accordingly.

16th. The captains in every battalion to determine their rank in battalion by lot, and their commiſſions with thoſe of their lieutenants and enſigns will be dated accordingly.

17th. All officers hereafter choſen or appointed to have their commiſſions dated at the time of ſuch choice or appointment, and to take rank according to ſaid dates.

18th. All battalions now raiſed to be compleated as ſoon as poſſible, and to conſiſt of eight companies of about ſixty-eight privates each, and one company of light-infantry; and to have for officers, a colonel, lieutenant-colonel, two majors, a ſtandard-bearer, adjutant, ſerjeant-major, drum and fife-major; and the officers of each company to conſiſt of a captain, two lieutenants, one or two enſigns, four ſerjeants, four corporals, a drummer and fifer, except the light infantry, which, inſtead of two lieutenants and two enſigns, are to have four lieutenants, the two youngeſt of which are to rank as enſigns.

19th. The ſtandard bearer of each battalion to rank as eldeſt lieutenant of the battalion.

20th. All national diſtinctions in dreſs or name to be avoided, it being proper that we ſhould now be united in this general aſſociation for defending our liberties and properties, under the ſole denomination of Americans.

21ſt. Companies to take poſt in their battalion according to the date of their captains commiſſions, if the captains be preſent, but if abſent, ſuch companies to take poſt as youngeſt in the battalion.

22d. No field officers to have companies.

23d. For the better order and government of companies which may be raiſed after the completion of the ſeveral battalions already formed in the city and counties, ſuch companies are not to be admitted as independent, but are to be annexed to the moſt convenient battalion, until nine companies are raiſed to form a new battalion, and no number of aſſociators are to be conſidered as a company, unleſs they conſiſt of at leaſt forty men; but it is recommended that till that number be compleated, the aſſociators join the moſt convenient battalion, exerciſe and do duty with ſuch battalion.

24th. All battalions now formed, as well as thoſe hereafter to be formed, are deſired to make the neceſſary returns of their numbers and officers, with their reſpective ranks, to the Committee of their county, and the Committees are deſired to certify ſuch returns with the reſpective rank of each battalion in their county to this board, that commiſſions may be iſſued immediately for every officer, in conformity with theſe rules.

25th. And as there may happen occaſions wherein it may be neceſſary to call out a part of the aſſociators to actual, tho temporary, ſervice, and not the whole body; and it would be extremely inconvenient and burthenſome, if upon every alarm, where the aſſiſtance of part only may be wanted, the whole ſhould come together, or any much greater number than the occaſion required, and it would be therefore neceſſary to have ſuch diviſions made of the aſſociators, as that parts ſmaller or greater may be diſtinctly called for, and the ſervice as equally and fairly allotted and divided as the nature thereof will admit; it is recommended, not only the battalions of each county, but alſo, that the companies of each battalion be by lot numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. ſo that orders may iſſue from the commander in chief to the colonels, either to march their whole battalions, or to ſend to an appointed rendezvous, the firſt, or ſecond, or any number of companies that ſhall be wanted, each company ſerving on ſuch calls in its turn, and for ſuch proportion of time as ſhall make the burthen nearly equal, and if the aſſociators who are called forth are not all yet provided with good arms, it is recommended to thoſe who have ſuch, and are not called out, to lend the ſame for that occaſion, at the riſque of the public.

Laſtly. This board having drawn up thirty-two articles of agreement for the due regulation and government of all the aſſociators in the province, which is publiſhed herewith, they do recommend the ſame to be adopted, ſigned and agreed to by all the ſaid aſſociators, in order that one general ſyſtem may prevail in Pennſylvania.

ARTICLES *of* ASSOCIATION *in* PENNSYLVANIA.

WE the OFFICERS *and* SOLDIERS, *engaged in the preſent* ASSOCIATION *for the* DEFENCE *of* AMERICAN LIBERTY, *being fully ſenſible that the Strength and Security of any Body of Men, acting together, conſiſts in juſt regularity, due Subordination, and exact obedience to command, without which no individual can have that confidence in the ſupport of thoſe about him, that is ſo neceſſary to give firmneſs and reſolution to the whole,* DO VOLUNTARILY *and* FREELY, *after conſideration of the following* ARTICLES, *adopt the ſame as the Rules by which we agree and reſolve to be governed in all our military concerns and operations, until the ſame or any of them ſhall be changed or diſſolved by the Aſſembly, or Provincial Convention, or in their receſs, by the Committee of Safety, or a happy reconciliation ſhall take place between Great-Britain and the colonies.*

I. IF any officer make uſe of any profane oath or execration, when on duty, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of five ſhillings; and if a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier be thus guilty of curſing or ſwearing, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every ſuch offence the ſum of one ſhilling.

II. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall refuſe to obey the lawful orders of his ſuperior officer, may be ſuſpended from doing duty on that day, and ſhall, upon being convicted thereof before a regimental court-martial, make ſuch conceſſions as ſaid court-martial ſhall direct.

III. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall begin, excite, cauſe, join in or promote, any diſturbance in the battalion, troop or company, to which he belongs, or in any other battalion, troop or company, ſhall be cenſured, according to the nature of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental court-martial.

IV. Any officer or ſoldier, who ſhall ſtrike his ſuperior officer, or draw or offer to draw, or ſhall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence againſt him, being in the execution of his office, ſhall, upon conviction before a regimental court-martial, be diſmiſſed, and ſhall be deemed to be thereby diſgraced, as unworthy the company of freemen.

V. Any commanding or other officer, who ſhall ſtrike any perſon when on duty, ſhall, upon conviction before a general court-martial, be in like manner diſmiſſed and diſgraced.

VI. Any officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall make uſe of inſolent, provoking or indecent language while on duty, ſhall ſuffer ſuch cenſure or fine, as ſhall be inflicted by a regimental court-martial, according to the nature of the offence.

VII. If any officer or ſoldier ſhould think himſelf injured by his colonel or the commanding officer of the battalion, and ſhall, upon due application made to him, be refuſed redreſs, he may complain to the general of the Pennſylvania aſſociators, or to the colonel of any other battalion, who is to ſummon a general court-martial, and ſee that juſtice be done.

VIII. If any inferior officer or ſoldier ſhould think himſelf injured by his captain or other ſuperior officer in the battalion, troop or company, to which he belongs, he may complain to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is to ſummon a regimental court-martial, for the doing juſtice according to the nature of the caſe.

IX. No officer, non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, ſhall fail of repairing with their arms, ammunition and accoutrements, upon any regular alarm, or at the time fixed to the place of parade, or other rendezvous appointed by the commanding officer, if not prevented by ſickneſs, or ſome other evident neceſſity, or ſhall go from the place of parade, without leave from the commanding officer, before he ſhall be regularly diſmiſſed, on penalty of being fined or cenſured, according to the nature of the offence, by the ſentence of a regimental court-martial. But no officer or ſoldier ſhall be obliged to attend to learn the military exerciſe more than once in a week.

X. Any officer or ſoldier found drunk when under arms ſhall be ſuſpended from doing duty in the battalion, company or troop, on that day, and be fined or cenſured, at the diſcretion of a regimental court-martial.

XI. Whatever centinel ſhall be found ſleeping upon his poſt, or ſhall leave it before he is regularly relieved, ſhall ſuffer ſuch penalty or diſgrace, as ſhall be ordered by a regimental court-martial.

XII. Whatever commiſſioned officer ſhall be convicted before a general court-martial, of behaving in a ſcandalous or infamous manner, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, ſhall be diſmiſſed from the aſſociation with diſgrace.

XIII. Every non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, who ſhall be convicted, at a regimental court-martial, of having ſold, careleſly loſt, wilfully ſpoiled or waſted, or of having offered for ſale, any ammunition, arms or accoutrements, belonging to this province, ſhall be diſmiſſed ſuch battalion, troop or company, as an unworthy member, and be proſecuted as the law directs.

XIV. All diſorders and neglects which officers or ſoldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of the good order and military diſcipline of the aſſociation of this colony, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be cenſured at their diſcretion.

XV. That on the firſt meeting of every battalion, after ſubſcribing theſe articles of aſſociation, and from thenceforward on the firſt meeting of every battalion after the third Monday in September annually, there be choſen two perſons, ſuch as are entitled to vote for members of aſſembly, out of each company in the reſpective battalions, by the non-commiſſioned officers and privates, whoſe duty and office ſhall be, for the year following, to ſit and join with the officers in courts-martial, which perſons ſo choſen ſhall be ſtiled court-martial men.

XVI. Every general court-martial ſhall conſiſt of thirteen members, ſix of whom ſhall be commiſſioned officers under the rank of a field officer and ſix court-martial men,

who shall be drawn by lot out of the whole number, and these twelve are to choose a president, who shall be a field officer, and have a casting voice.

XVII. Every regimental court-martial shall be composed of seven members, three officers, three court-martial men, and a president, who is to be a captain, and to be chosen by the six, and also to have a casting voice.

XVIII. In all courts-martial not less than two thirds of the members must agree in every sentence for inflicting penalties, or for disgracing any associator, otherwise he shall be acquitted.

XIX. The president of each and every court-martial whether regimental or general, shall require all witnesses, in order to the trial of offenders, to declare on their honour, that what they give in as evidence is the truth, and the members of all courts-martial shall make a declaration to the president, and the president to the next in rank, upon their honour, that they will give judgment with impartiality.

XX. All non-commissioned officers, drummers, fifers, or others, that shall be employed and receive pay in any of the battalions, companies or troops, shall subscribe these rules and regulations, and be subject to such fines, to be deducted from their pay, and to such penalties as a regimental court-martial shall think proper, upon being convicted of having transgressed any of these regulations.

XXI. All associators called as witnesses in any case, before a court-martial, who shall refuse to attend and give evidence, shall be censured or fined at the discretion of the court-martial.

XXII. No officer or soldier being charged with transgressing of these rules shall be suffered to do duty in the regiment, company or troop, to which he belongs, until he has had his trial by a court-martial, and every person so charged shall be tried as soon as a court-martial can be conveniently assembled.

XXIII. The officers and soldiers of every company of artillery, or other company, troop or party, that is or shall be annexed to any battalion, shall be subject to the command of the colonel or commanding officer of said battalion, and the officers shall sit as members of courts-martial, in the same manner as the officers of any other company.

XXIV. No penalty shall be inflicted at the discretion of a court-martial other than degrading, cashiering or fining. The fines for the officers not to exceed three pounds, and the fine for a non-commissioned officer or soldier not to exceed twelve shillings for one fault.

XXV. The field officers of each and every battalion shall appoint a person to receive such fines as may arise within the same, for breach of any of these articles, and shall direct those fines to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of the sick, wounded, or necessitous soldiers, belonging to that battalion, and such person shall account with the field officers for all fines received, and the application thereof.

XXVI. The general or commander in chief of this association for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any censures or penalties ordered to be inflicted, for the breach of any of these articles, by any general court-martial, and every offender convicted as aforesaid by any regimental court-martial may be pardoned, or have his penalties mitigated by the colonel or commanding officer of the battalion, excepting only where such censures or penalties are directed as satisfaction for injuries received by one officer or soldier from another.

XXVII. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or other person, who having subscribed these articles, shall refuse to make such concessions, pay such fines, or in any other matter refuse to comply with the judgment of any court-martial, shall be dismissed the service, and held up to the public as unfriendly to the Liberties of America.

XXVIII. Upon the determination of any point by a regimental court-martial, if the officer or soldier concerned on either side thinks himself still aggrieved, he may appeal to a general court-martial, but if upon a second hearing the appeal appears groundless and vexatious, the person so appealing shall be censured at the discretion of the general court-martial.

XXIX. Upon the death, resignation, promotion, or other removal of an officer from any battalion, troop, or company (except field officers) or any court-martial men, such vacancy is to be filled by the person or persons such troop or company shall elect.

XXX. No officer or soldier shall be tried a second time for the same offence, except in case of appeal.

XXXI. All officers and soldiers of every battalion, troop, company, or party of associators, who shall be called by the Assembly or Committee of Safety, in recess of Assembly, into actual service, and be on pay, shall, when acting by themselves, or in conjunction with the continental forces, be subject to all the rules and articles made by the Honourable Congress for the government of the continental troops.

XXXII. No commissioned, non-commissioned officer, or private, shall withdraw himself from the company to which he belongs, without a discharge from the commanding officer of the battalion, nor shall such person be received into any other company without such discharge.

In TESTIMONY of our approbation and consent, to be governed by the above regulations, which have been deliberately read to, or carefully perused by us, we have hereunto set our hands.

Northampton County, August 24, 1775.

BY virtue of his Majesty's writ to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Easton, on Tuesday, the 19th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a certain large and valuable tract of land, situate at Blooming Grove, in the said county; bounded by vacant land, and land of Samuel Seely, and containing 900 acres, more or less, whereof 50 acres are clear, with a dwelling-house thereon; late the property of Jonas Seely; seized and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Levan and others and to be sold by HENRY FULLERT, Sheriff.

Hunterdon County, West Jersey, August 28, 1775.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, Notice is hereby given to the several Creditors of Benjamin Primus, an Insolvent Debtor, confined in the Goal of said County, that they be and appear before any two of the Judges of said Court, on Saturday, the 17th day of September next, at One o'Clock on said Day, at the Court-House, in Trenton, to shew Cause, if any they have, why an Assignment of the said Insolvent Debtor's Estate should not be made to his Creditors, and he discharged from his confinement, agreeable to an Act of the Governor, Council and General Assembly of said Province, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

¶ BENJAMIN PRIMUS.

JAMES SIMS, who came to Philadelphia last Year, from the County of Monaughan, and Kingdom of Ireland, now lives in the Town of Carlisle, and Province of Pennsylvania: Therefore if any of his Acquaintance or Friends have any Business with him, they may find him there. Dated this 24th Day of August, 1775. ¶

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

IMPRESSED with Gratitude, I return you my sincere and unfeigned Thanks for your past generous-spirited Favours; encouraged thereby, I again humbly offer myself a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, my third and last Year, and sincerely solicit the Continuance of your Votes and Interest for that Purpose at the next Election, which shall ever be had in the most grateful remembrance by, GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged Friend and humble Servant,

Philad. Aug. 24, 1775. WILLIAM DEWEES.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING been some Time past voted upon the Return for Sheriffs, for which I return you my hearty Thanks, and being again encouraged by my Friends and Acquaintance, I offer myself a Candidate for that Office at the Expiration of the present Sheriff's Time, I humbly request the Favour of your Votes and Interest, at the ensuing Election, which Marks of your Esteem I shall acknowledge with Gratitude, and ever remain, *Your obliged humble Servant,* JOHN BULL.

To the FREEHOLDERS and others, ELECTORS for the City and County of PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most sincere Thanks for your past Favours, and as I intend to stand a Candidate for the Sheriff's Office, when the present Sheriff's Time shall by Law expire, I do now request the Favour of your Votes and Interest with him at the ensuing Election, which will much oblige, your Friend and humble Servant, JOSEPH REDMAN.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

THE repetition of your favours, in voting me first upon return for your Coroner for these two years past, merits my most sincere and grateful acknowledgments; and, as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office at the ensuing election, I earnestly request a continuance of your votes and interest, the favour of which shall be ever esteemed by

Your respectful and obliged friend,

¶ JOHN KNIGHT, Coroner.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere and hearty thanks, for the considerable number of votes you were pleased to favour me with, for the Coroner's office, at the last election, which particularly encourages me to offer myself a candidate for the aforesaid office: I therefore earnestly solicit your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which if you are pleased to confer, the kindness shall be gratefully remembered by, Gentlemen,

Your sincere friend, and humble servant,

‖ 4 w. BENJAMIN ARMITAGE.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the city and county of Philadelphia.

GENTLEMEN,

ENCOURAGED by many respectable friends, I intend to stand a candidate for the Coroner's office, at the ensuing election: I therefore humbly request your votes and interest for the said office, which favour shall be gratefully acknowledged by, Gentlemen,

Your friend, and humble servant,

¶ JOSEPH RUSH.

Philadelphia, September 6, 1775.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS of this city and county.

THE subscriber being disabled from following his trade, by an accident generally known, finds himself under the necessity of throwing himself on the generosity of the public, to enable him to procure a decent subsistance for himself and family: He therefore takes the freedom to solicit the votes and interests of the freeholders of this city and county, in returning him for the Office of Coronor, for this city and county, at the ensuing election. As his misfortune befel him on a *public* occasion, he humbly hopes for a proper share of *public* favour and compassion. § ROBERT JEWELL.

To the FREEHOLDERS, and others, ELECTORS for the county and borough of Chester.

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my sincere thanks for your past favours, in voting me highest on the return for the Sheriff's office these several years; and as I intend to stand a candidate for the said office, I do sincerely solicit the continuance of your votes and interest at the ensuing election, which shall be gratefully acknowledged and kept in remembrance by, your sincere Friend,

Sept. 4, 1775. ‖ NATHANIEL VERNON, Sheriff.

To the Inhabitants of Chester County, that have a Right to VOTE at the ensuing ELECTION.

GENTLEMEN,

I DESIRE you to drop my Name out of your Ticket, and not run me as a Representative to serve in the Assembly, as my Wife has been and now is in such a low State of Health, that I cannot tend on the public Service.

From your Friend and Well-wisher to public Privileges,

Eighth-Month 24, 1775. ‖ JOSEPH PENNOCK.

Philadelphia, August 14, 1775.

THE Annual MEETING of the CORPORATION *for the Relief of the Widows and Children of Clergymen in the Communion of the Church of England in America,* is to be held in this City, on the 3d of October next, being the first Tuesday after the Feast of St. Michael.

THOMAS COOMBE, Secretary.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of Sept. inst. at 5 o'clock in the evening, at the house of Fergus Purden, in Walnut-street, near Front-street, three full, equal and undivided fifth parts, the whole into five equal parts to be divided, of and in a certain messuage or tenement, and lot of land, situate and being on the south side of Walnut-street aforesaid, and between the Front and Second-streets from Delaware; containing in front 22 feet, and in depth 51 feet; bounded by ground now or late of Daniel Radnor, Richard Hill and Wife, and others; late the estate of James Claypole; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

WENT away, on the 25th of August, from the city of Philadelphia, MARY PATTERSON, partly a woman grown; had on a blue and white striped cotton gown, a green quilted petticoat, and a white bonnet; and took a large bundle of clothes with her; her mother and brother beg she will speedily return back to them; or if any humane person can give intelligence where she is, and will be so kind as to send it to the Printers hereof, the favour shall be gratefully rewarded. ¶

THE partnership of DOVE and OAKLEY, of this city, Curriers, being dissolved, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to ROBERT DOVE or GEORGE OAKLEY, and those that have any demands against said partnership are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted and paid.

N. B. The Currying Business is still carried on by ROBERT DOVE, who hopes to have the continuance of his former friends and customers.----He has likewise for sale, an assortment of Dry Goods, viz. Velvets, velverets, corderoys, fine russells, rattinets, tammies, shaloons, durants, thicksets, hair shagg, Marseilles quilting, cotton counterpanes, and sundry other articles, which he will dispose of very cheap for cash. ¶

New-Castle Goal, September 4, 1775.

NOW *in the Goal of said County, the following Persons, viz.* JOHN CONNOR, *a Hair-dresser by Trade, who says he belongs to James Williamson, of Kent County, in Maryland.* THOMAS NORTH, *born in Oxfordshire, in England, is about five Feet six or seven Inches high, well made, and pitted with the Small-pox; had on, when committed, a wool Hat, a London brown fly Coat, of coarse Cloth, Russia Sheeting Trowsers, and a Pair of coarse Shoes, with Nails in the Heels.* WILLIAM MATTHEWS, *from Devonshire, in England, of a swarthy Complexion, thin Visage, and brown Hair; had on, when committed, a light blue Waistcoat, spotted in the dying, made in the Sailors fashion with slash Sleeves, a wool Hat, cocked with white Cord, coarse long Trowsers, coarse Shoes, with Copper Regimental Buckles. The two last mentioned Persons say they came in with Captain Thomas Spencer, in the Ship Elizabeth, to Baltimore. Their Masters, if any they have, are desired to come in four Weeks from this Date, and take them away, or they will be sold for their Fees, by* THOMAS PUSEY. ‖ 7 s 6.

Gloucester Goal, September 4, 1775.

WAS committed to my custody, on suspicion of being a run away, a person who calls himself *Lackey Flenogan.* His master (if any he has) is desired to come, pay charges, and take him away, in three weeks from the above date, or he will be discharged, on paying his fees, by

RICHARD JOHNSON, Goaler.

Baltimore-Town, August 20, 1775.

TEN POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, an English convict servant man, named *Benjamin Sagers,* a blacksmith and gunsmith by trade, a very straight round faced fellow, about 5 feet [illegible] inches high, has a remarkable down frowning look, short light hair, and several scars on his head and face; had on, when he went away, a white shirt, blue coat, striped trowsers, spotted stockings, new pumps, and an old beaver hat, cut in the fashion; may probably forge a pass, as he writes a good hand. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by AWBRAY RICHARDSON.

N. B. He is supposed to be lurking about Philadelphia, or gone to New-York, ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the subscriber, living in Upper Penn's-Neck, Salem county, on the 16th of June last, a servant man, named JAMES DICK, a Scotchman, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, about 30 years of age, of a sandy complexion, his beard almost red; had on, when he went away, one tow and linen shirt, tow trowsers, one light coloured twilled thick cloth jacket, also a half-worn wool hat, with a small brim; he is a thick well set man, understands the exercise well, and will try to pass for one of Gage's deserters, or for a man of war's man, and perhaps he may undertake to learn some their exercise; I was informed he had been on Tinicum Island, and called his name John Green. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS CARNEY, junior.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned to take him off at their peril; also officers of the militia are desired to take notice, and cause the said servant to be secured, for their humble servant, THOMAS CARNEY. ¶

Manheim township, August 23, 1775.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN or STRAYED away, last night, from the subscriber, living in Manheim township, Lancaster county, a young chestnut bay MARE, about 2 years and 3 months old, 15 hands high, a natural pacer, has a white star in her forehead, about the bigness of half a dollar, was newly trimmed under the head-stall of the bridle, neither brand nor ear-mark, a short switch tail, has never been shod, was but just broke to the saddle, and not for drawing. Whoever takes up said mare, and brings her to the subscriber, in the township aforesaid, living about one mile from Martin Myer's mill, or to MICHAEL HUBLEY, in the borough of Lancaster, shall receive Thirty Shillings reward, if taken within 12 miles of the borough aforesaid, or the above reward of Three Pounds, if at a greater distance, and reasonable charges. JACOB KURTZ. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 23d of August, 1775, at night, from the plantation of the subscriber in Charles-town, Chester county, in the province of Pennsylvania, a black MARE, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old, strong built, with short body, her hind feet white, a small star and snip, her off eye out, both paces and trots, and when pacing goes very wide and short. Whoever secures the thief and mare shall receive the above reward, or Forty Shillings for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by EDWARD LANE. ¶

THE 25th of August, 1775, at night, the house of Valentine Nelson, of Middletown, in Bucks county, was broke open, and the following Goods taken away, viz. a suit of blue broadcloth, the coat and vest lined with blue worsted, the breeches with white twilled cotton and linen lining, a mixture of red may be seen in the broadcloth by examining it, two pair of striped trowsers, one holland the other ticking, three silk handkerchiefs, a pair of blue worsted stockings, a stock and a plain silver stock buckle, a pair of square carved silver shoe-buckles, marked N N, the under side, locket sleeve buttons, same mark, some money and small articles. Before night the same day was taken out of the house of Jacob Doughty, near Valentine's, a nankeen coatee coat, two fine shirts, one pair spotted stockings, one pair of ticking breeches, a pair of metal knee buckles, and a pair of garters. The thief supposed to be Samuel Smith, a middle-sized man, about 24 years of age, down look, and a remarkable red spot on his right cheek. Whoever apprehends the thief or thieves, that he or they be brought to justice, and the owners have their goods, shall be entitled to the reward of THREE POUNDS.

VALENTINE NELSON.

N. B. It is supposed that he will change his name. ¶

ELEVEN DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED, or rather supposed to be STOLEN, from the subscriber, living in New-London township, Chester county, a dark bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, trots natural, is four years old, and appears lightish coloured along the hips, and as for a brand and other marks I am not certain of, but it is thought that there is a little white on his off hind foot near the pastern, and a small star in his forehead, had a switch tail. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the owner may get his horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN FEAGEN.

N. B. Said Horse was missed on Tuesday, the 22d of August last, and the public are requested to take notice of all suspicious people, as there is nothing now more general than run aways and thieves. ¶

WAS LOST, on the first day of this instant September, 1775, on the great road between the end of Second and Fourth-streets, a Deed or Conveyance from James Craven and Wife, of Horsham township, Philadelphia county, to John Ramsey, of Moreland township, and county aforesaid. Whoever finds said Deed, and brings it to the Printers hereof, shall have Five Shillings reward. ¶

Queen-Anne's County, Maryland, August 21, 1775.

THERE is a Mulattoe Man in Queen's-Town Goal; he is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, and says he belongs to William M'Keene, on Reedy-Island; he has an ozenbrigs shirt and trowsers. The owner is desired to come and take him away, and pay Charges. JOHN BUTLER, Goaler. ¶